## THE FRENCH CABINET OUT.

ITS COURSE IN REGARD TO BARON REINACH'S DEATH NOT APPROVED.

PREMIER LOUBET OBJECTS TO A RESOLUTION OF REGRET THAT THE BARON'S PAPERS

HAD NOT BEEN SEALED AT HIS DEATH

-HIS MOTION TO VOTE THE ORDER

OF THE DAY REJECTED BY THE CHAMBER, 304 TO 219.

Paris, Nov. 28.-The French Cabinet have resigned in consequence of a defeat in the Chamber

of Deputies. MM. La Ferronnays and Millevoye submitted to the Chamber to-day their question regarding the death of Paron de Reinach, who, it is broadly said, committed suicide to escape the consees of his connection with the Panama Canal affair. Marquis La Ferronnays, who is a member of the Right, expressed surprise that nothing had been done to discover the truth in reference to Baron Reinach's death. He referred to rumors that the barial was only a sham, and that the coffin did not contain the body of Baron Reinach. He demanded that the coffin be exhumed and ex-

amined as to its contents. M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, said that he GREAT BRITAINS PROPOSALS. regretted that such accusations and been made, It was evident that the intention was to bring discredit on the Administration.

There were protests from the Right. M. Ricard continued, however. He said that the usual formalities had been observed in the burial of Baron Reinach's body. The doctors had certified that death was from natural causes. A postmortem could not be ordered without previous tudicial intervention. He was not prepared to intervene himself, as no crime had been committed. The Parliament committee was powerless to order an autopsy, and he declined to institute judicial proceedings, as it was the duty of the Juge d'Instruction in the Panama Canal ouse if he thought it necessary. He concluded by asking that M. La Ferronnay's question be put in the form of an interpellation. He declared that as for himself he had acted strictly from a sense of duty. He had not considered that he was compelled to take legal steps.

M. Brisson supported M. La Ferronnays's demand, and said that the official seals should be affixed to Baron Reinach's papers, as it was imperative that the truth should be discovered. (Applause.) He closed his speech by moving a resolution of regret that the papers had not been sealed immediately on the death of the Baron. Premier Loubet arose and declared that that

which M. Brisson had requested was illegal. M. Brisson protested. M. Loubet continued by

saying that M. Brisson's words could be interpreted only as indicating a want of confidence, and as the Government's intentions were regarded with suspicion, he had nothing further to say. A great commotion easued. When order was

restored M. Loubet simply declared that he rejected M. Brisson's resolution. M. Maujan proposed that there should be added

to M. Brisson's resolution an expression of confidence in the Government. There was applause from the Left, when M. Loubet interposed to say that, despite his respect for the wishe; of the Chamber, he could not agree even to M. Maujan's motion. He could accept nothing but the simple

There was great excitement, and by a vote of 304 to 219 the Chamber rejected the Premier's otion to pass to the order of the day.

abers of the Cabinet went to the Palace of the Elysee at 6 o'clock this evening, and tendered their resignations to President Carnot. In accepting their withdrawal from office, the President asked them to continue to conduct the busi-

the Ministers left the President the official announcement of their regionation was made.

After the vote rejecting the Premier's request
had been taken, all the members of the Cabinet
left the Chamber in a body amid the greatest excitement. The Chamber then proceeded to adopt
members in a body amid the greatest excitement. The Chamber then proceeded to adopt
M. Brisson's resolution of regret that Baron
Reinach's papers had not been sealed immediately
after his death, the vote standing 393 to 3. After
this action had been taken the Chamber adjourned
total Thereshy.

until Thursday.

It is reported that President Carnot strongly urged the members of the Cabinet to reconsider their decision to resign, and that the Ministers replied that it would be impossible to withdraw their

plied that it would be impossible to withdraw their resignations.

In the parliamentary lobbies there was generally expressed a belief that M. Brisson would be charged to form a Cabinet, and that if he required to accept the commission, either M. Bourgeois or M. Casimir Perier would be summoned to assume the task.

According to the "Gaulois," the governor of the Bank of France will refuse to communicate to the Panama Canal investigation committee a list of the checks drawn on that bank, or a copy of the current accounts, as the committee has no constitutional power to see them.

London, Nov. 29,—"The Post's" Paris corre-

current accounts, as the current accounts, as the current power to see them.

London, Nov. 29.—"The Post's" Paris correspondent says that in yesterday's proceedings in the French Chamber of Denuties the interruptions to the speech of M. Loubet were so continuous that his words were almost inaudible. After a few angry gesticulations he returned to his seat without having finished. His corellading words were: "If you think you can govern that way, govern yourselves. I have nothing more to say in reply to you." A moment afterward, rising from his seat, he shouted: "The Government rejects M. Brisson's order of the day. I was interrupted his seat, he shouted: The Government rejects M.
Brisson's order of the day. I was interrupted
very instant from the Right and from the Left,
to Government is possible under such conditions.
The sitting was closed anid intense excitement.

The fell of the Loubet Ministry adds one more to the list of the score of French Cabinets which have succumbed, under the third Republic, to the unsettled condition of political parties, which are not yet condensed in France into two great parties, as in Eas-land or the United States. Under such circumstances, ministerial stability is out of the question, though the perous, as is the case with France. M. Loubet has fallen with dign'ty, and het proved himself to be a man of government." He might have been not so stern it would be impossible to carry on the trade of and propagation. and uncompromising, and not invisted on the order of the world on a sound, stable basis if the debtor the day, pure and simple. The Cubinet might have Premier was evidently, and naturally, elited by his success, and he must have felt indignant at seeing that the attack upon him was opened by Monarchist and Boulaughsts. He forgot also that in opposing the exhumation of Baron Reinach's body and an autop-y on it, he seemed to justify the multious assertion those Clericals and Radicals, who constantly prin-In their respective papers that the Opportunist Govent was under the thumb of the Hebrews and the

It has been rumored that the Bank of France refuse to communicate to the Panama Investigation Committee a list of the checks drawr on the bank, or a copy of the current accounts. This is unlikely, for It would embitter the Chamber against the bank, which is already applying for a renewal of its privilege, which Finally, the fate of the Cabluct was sealed when M. Henri Brisson, who has such a high reputation for probity that he is usually called the "austere Brisson," joined in the clamor for the autopsy on Baron Reinach's body, which step he declared necessary to a thorough investigation of the Panama

The French Cabinet which has resigned came into The French Cabinet which has resigned came into power on February 28. It was as follows: M. Loubet, president of the Council and Minister of the Loubet, president of the Council and Minister of the Interior; M. De Freyclinet, Minister of War; M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs: M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction: M. Fleerd, Minister of Justice and Public Worship; M. Burdeau, Minister of Marine; and Public Winship; M. Develle, Minister of Agriculture; M. Jules Roche, Minister of Commerce; M. Viette, Minister of Public Works.

## THE PANAMA CANAL INVESTIGATION. ADVERTISING EXPENSES OF THE COMPANY-

CHARLES DE LESSEPS'S STATEMENT Paris, Nov. 28 .- M. Loubet, as Premier, has written the Panama investigation committee that there are no legal means of securing the provisional release of M. Drumont, the imprisoned Editor of "La Libre ole," in order to hear his testimony. M. Ricard bes appeared before the committee in the capacity of

Minister of Justice, and has promised to place at their it is expected that the committee will report. THE DEMOCRATIC WAR ON. The combined output of the four concerns mentioned is now nearly 4,000,000 barrels annually. ession of the Government.

M. Prinet, examining magistrate, who testified be fore the committee to-day, gave the results of his inquiries. He mentioned no deputies as recipients He said he had found no trace of a check for 500,000 francs on the Bank of France, a leged to have been paid to the late M. Barbe. It of the conference, had been found that the canal company's advertising 83,000,000 fmines, of which 21,-

000,000 francs had been distributed among newspapers. M. Lamarzelle testified that Charles de Lesseps had told him that whenever fresh capital was issued large sums had to be expended in concillating the press; cent on the issues; that vouchers of the company n the hands of liquidators, bankers and all kinds of influential people; that, for the most part, Hebrews offered their assistance when new issues were at bounced, being "able to praise or decry according to the sums received"; that there was nothing astonishing in the large profits of the canal contractors, conrisks, and that a competent court had examined and approved all contracts except Eidel's, which was cut down by 3,000,000 francs. In concluding his testimony the witness said that Charles de Lesseps had accused detractors of the company of acting in the laterests of Americans desiring to acquire possession of the canal, or with a view to damaging Suez Canal interests.

It is understood that the resignation of the Cablact will not interfere with the sittings of the committee.

SILVER PURCHASES TO BE MADE GENERAL

A PLAN UNDER WHICH EUROPEAN GOVERN-MENTS WOULD BUY AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO £5,000,000 ANNUALLY.

Brussels, Nov. 28 .- Alfred de Rothschild's proposals, on behalf of the English delegates, were submitted to the International Monetary Conference this afternoon. They cover eleven printed octavo pages. Mr. de Rothschild argues at great length that bimetallism in Great Britain Is abso- under it. lutely impossible, and suggests that the question arises whether it is not possible to extend the use prosecution to cause a search of Baron Reinach's of silver generally, and by this means assist in checking a further fall in value. Mr. de Rothschild said he did not claim that his proposals would prove a final solution of the question, but he did claim that they would prove a palliative. Summed up his proposals are that America should continue her present purchases of silver, and the European powers should combine to buy an amount equal to £5,000,000 yearly for five years at 43d. If silver should rise above that price the purchases are to be immediately suspended.

The document submitted by Alfred de Rothschild recalls the fact that the Bank of England in 1886 obtained the opinions of the directors the subject of bimetallism, and he himself then gave an opinion which was published in the report of the Royal Commission. "I reter thereto," he says, "in order to remind you that the question was seriously discussed not many years go, and I felt strongly on the subject then, and have no reason to regret or modify my views. I have since felt that a gold standard in England is the only possible one, and if we consider that her whole commerce and a great part of that of other countries is carried on by bills of exchange on London, which are naturally payable in gold, it must be admitted that the world generally transacts business on a gold basis, and that a double standard, with the exception of a very modified form, does not exist, even in those countries professing to pay in either metal.

"Now it is proposed to revert to the situation existing prior to 1873 and open all or a part of the mints of Europe to the free coinage of silver, and to discuss the ratio to be fixed. The result of the adoption of such a course would be that the Bank of England notes would cease to represent severeigns, and would be payable it a depreciated currency, because the bank could not pay gold if ness of their respective offices until their suc-ness of their respective offices until their suc-cessors shall have been appointed. Shortly after the Ministers left the President the official an-of silver. The bank's stock of £45,000,000 of Whatever international agreeplaced by silver. ment should be made! and whatever atio should be established, gold alone will always be chosen as the favorite medium of settling large debts or making large remittances. It would be impossible for the bullding. to remit large sums of silver abroad, owing to the bulk. Gold would be sent even if it lad to be bought at a premium."

Referring to the depreciation of silver, he said in addition: "Germany's action in 1873, and the action of Italy, Russia and of Austria in anassing gold is conclusive proof of the appreciation of great European countries of the advantage of the gold standard. England owes a great part of her wealth to the confidence felt in her monetar, sys-

tem, which has inspired at home and abrod a confidence based on the knowledge that a bill drawn on England from anywhere would be pyable in gold. England has ample bullion and notes. to carry on her enormous transactions; her bak ing system is as perfect as possible. Englan's commerce has flourished under these conditions, and it would be dangerous, possibly saicidal, a try to introduce an innovation in her currencsystem. Even if the bimetallists' contention i correct that a fail in silver has reduced the prices of certain commodities, I am unprepared to say that it is a misfortune for England or the world. I cannot deplore the ability of Indian exporters to send wheat to England simply because it in- had. terferes with the British farmer. I hold that wheat at 30s, instead of 45s, is a blessing rather than otherwise. However, I think that the fall in the price of certain commodities is due to overproduction, chiefly owing to the development of new regions, and to the increased facilities of communication enabling products to be placed at low prices in European markets.

"Apart from other considerations, it seems to me that a universal arrangement of the currency was allowed the option of paying in whichever

I see no objection to silver being node a legal tender in England up to £5. I believe that the proposal will be well received in India. The bulk of the population will recognize that no material alteration is suggested, while the merchants and RAND, MUNALLY & CO. HOBBED BY AN PUPLAYE bankers will know that the exchanges are given a | Chicago, Nov. 28.-An alleged embezzlement stability which will remain audisturbed during a \$25,000 from Rand, McNally & Co., the publishers period of five years. Unstable exchange more vas brought to light to day by an attempt, on the than depreciation of the ruper is the chief facter part of the accused man, C. R. Williams, to dispess of complaint in India. The gold market will also of his real estate at anotton. The sale was properly of the real estate at anotton. The sale was properly of his real estate at anotton. Williams was unit be relieved, as only European appeals will be made vented by an attachment. increasing her output of gold the arrangement susthereto for a long time, and as South Africa is gested will enable Russia and Austria to complete purchases without unouly interfering with the

money market. n silver frightful to contemplate. It will cause a monetary panic of which it is impossible to fore-

tell the far-spreading effects." The Russian delegate, M. Raffalovitch, move-1 that the proposal be referred to a small committee to consider, together with Soetheer's and Levi's schemes. The committee, he said, ought to consist chiefly of business men and non-diplomats. The plan of Mr. Rothschild, he said, was not without objection in principle and detail. The Dutch delegate, Herr Berk, seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted. A committee of twelve was appointed, including Sir C. Freemantle Pritish), Guilford L. Molesworth (India), H. W. Cannor (United States), M. Foville (France), Signor of sight as his parsuers appeared. He was unable nor Simonelli (Italy) and M. Rafadovitch, with

It has arranged to sit twice daily.

The American delegates authorize the Associated Press representative to state that they are thoroughly satisfied with the turn of events, and consider that Rothschild's plan and to-day's action of the conference amply justify the convoking

A Danish delegate, who is a monometallist, will propose the coinage of silver five-frane, four-chilling or dollar pieces, rated to gold according to the price of silver in the year previous to the adoption of an international agreement with a seignorage of 10 per cent. He will also propose the appointment of a permanent international commission to fix the initial price. Should the price of silver fall to 5 per cent below the coinage ratio, the commission will have authority to fix a new ratio and order the re-coinage of the pieces. These coins will be legal tender internationally, banks to keep them as a reserve against notes, and to have the right to demand gold in exchange for them at any time from the Government is the particular coin held. This scheme will be the subject of a lively discussion between the delegates, but it will not be formally proposed until the de Rothschild proposals are debated.

The Portuguese delegates have been instructed by their Government to act in harmony with

London, Nov. 28.-Bimetallism has found an course of an interview regarding the distress that the adoption of bimetallism was a matter from inevitable ruin. It was disheartening, the Archbishop added, to find that no interest seemed to be taken in the question by the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party. If things go on as they are even the excellent land-purchase scheme may become, before many years are over, a source of widespread disaster to purchasers

The gold movements in New-York engages the and Vienna. The impending American consista-ments for London are attributed partly to the continuous large sales of American unifrond se-curities on English account, and partly to the ab-sorption of gold-by Austria in connection with the conversion of currency now in progress in that country. Since November 11 the Austro-Hunga-rian Bank has purchased £4,000,000 of gold abiotic in the one market in London. chiefly in the open market in London.

workmen to-day walted upon Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, First Commissioner of Works, seeking to learn if the Govern-Mr. Shaw-Lefevre promised that work would be given some of the workmen by the demolishing of the Millbank prison and the erection on its site of the building to contain the Tate collection of paintings. He said he felt deep sympathy with the idle workmen and their families, but the Board of Works was unable to expend money unless it had the sanction of Parliament. The workmen, he added, had no reason to complain of the amount already being spent upon public works

AN ACCIDENT TO BARON HIRSCH.

was slightly wounded in the hands and forearm by the explosion of his gan. "Figure" says that his injuries are not at all serious, and that all traces of the accident will have disappeared in a few days.

EMPEROR WILLIAM STARTS ON A HUNTING TRIP. Berlin, Nov. 28.-Emperor William has apparently left Potsdam today for Silesia, where he will hunt on the estates of the Prince of Pless.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET ON JANUARY 31. London, Nov. 28 .- It is officially announced that Parliament will meet for business on January 31.

MR. TATE'S GIPTS OF PAINTINGS ACCEPTED.

London, Nov. 28 .- The Government has accepted been accepted some time ago had it not been for the the location of a building to contain the collection.

CONTESTING THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S WILL. instructed counsel to begin an action in contest of his father's will, by the terms of which considerable property, which, it is claimed, should go with the title was left to the Duke's widow, who was formerly a Mrs. Blair, and whose relations with the Duke before he married her were the subject of much uniavorable

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PROJECTED TRIP. London, Nov. 28.-The Prince and Princess of Wales till embark on the British royal yacht Osborne Marselles about the middle of January, and will visit Naples, Palermo, Corin and Athens, returning to the Riviera in time to be present during the carnival.

# MASKED ROBBERS IN CHICAGO.

TWO LIQUOR STORES PLUNDERED AND A MAN MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Nov. 28.-A band of masked men visited two barrooms on the South Side last night, and robber alone and robbed him of \$8, all the money he

The second place visited was full of men, who were compelled to throw up their hands. John Bane, a dend of the propeleior, tried to get close enough bears one of the robbers, and was shot twice through the abdomen and will die. The robbers escaped.

SEEKING DAMAGES FOR THE LYNCHINGS

(Special to the Associated Press.)

New Orleans, Nov. 28.—The cases of the Italians
the are suing the city and the lenders of the mole tha executed the murderers of Chief of Police Hea nesey came up in the United States Circuit Court to-tay. The attorneys for the plaintlifs made a nee tion that the exceptions illed by the city be fixed for trial on December 3. They also filed a rule for the defendants to show cause why default should no city had abandoned the exceptions filed on March 40

recently at the head of the Rand-McNally Co.'s demissions to the amount named to his own use. Upon being discovered he pleaded for mercy, and on ac-"If the conference adjourns without having acomplished any definite result, it will cause a fall overtures for a settlement. count of his family no criminal proceedings were in

# A SKELETON FOUND IN A TREE'S TRUNK.

May's Landing, N. J., Nov. 28 (Special).-Son cood-choppers at work on the hills just east of Blu Anchor had been cutting away at the trunk of an old tree for nearly half an hour yesterday, when it oppled over, exposing a few bones and the botto of a pair of mouldy trousers. When the men drew out the clothes it was found that they had discovered the skeleton of a man. On searching the clothes took was found, which came apart to the four-Frem what could be deciphered of the writing it was learned that the writer had been chased by Indian-He was being both; pursued when he imped tate the tree, and finding its trunk hollow had dropped of Alfred de Robschild and M. Levi (Belgium) ex-officio members.

The conference adjourned till Friday, when

FIRST SHOT FIRED AT ALBANY, AT THE COMMAND OF EDWARD MURPHY, JR.

STATE ENGINEER SCHENCK SUMMARILY RE-MOVES THE CHIEF CLERK OF HIS DEPART-

MENT, A PROMINENT CLEVELAND MAN -SOME INTERESTING CORRE-SPONDENCE-OTHER RE-

MOVALS TO BE MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.] the State of New-York between the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland Democrats. It began to-day in Albany County, and the man who fired the first shot was Edward Murphy, jr., who is so soon to be elected a United States Senator. Mr. Murphy plainly desires it to be understood by every one that he is opposed to Mr. Cleveland and intends to go to Washington as an anti-Administration man; for to-day, by his instruction, one of the most prominent Cleveland men in Albany was deprived

of his place in the office of the State Engineer,

and other removals of Cleveland men in the State departments are to fellow

The man whose official head was cut off was John P. Masterson, chief clerk in the office of State advocate in Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin. In the Engineer Schenck. Besides this place, Mr. Masterson held the honorary one of Police Commisprevailing in Ireland the Archbishop declared sioner of this city. Moreover, he is one of the four or five chief lieutenants of D. Cady Herrick, of imperative necessity to save the Irish tenants | the Democratic leader in Albany County, who is a Cleveland man of State and National reputation. Mr. Masterson has been for nine years the chief clerk in the State Engineer's Department, and has letters from Elnathan Sweet and John Bogart commending him as a faithful public officer. There are no reasons for his removal except political ones, and those are that Senator Hill and Edward Murphy, jr.; the coming Senator, directed this removal as one of the steps they are now attention of leading financiers in London, Paris | taking to break down the Albany Cleveland organization and substitute for it an anti-Cleveland one, with Hill and Murphy Democrats in charge.

"The Democratic State officers," said a prominent Cleveland Democrat to-night, "make no concealment of the fact that they intend to have a solid anti-Cleveland organization in charge of the machinery of the Democratic party in every county of the State. Albany and Kings counties are ASKING THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FOR WORK. about the only ones left in which the organiza-London, Nov. 28 .- A deputation of unemployed tion of the Democratic party is still in the hands of Mr. Cleveland's friends, and Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy are dissatisfied with this circumstance. could furnish some of the idle men with work. It has been resolved, therefore, at the next Dome cratic State Convention to deprive the Cleveland men of Albany County of their control of the or-Mr. Cleveland, or Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill will set up a rival organization to theirs in Kings

zation in Albary was began on election day, when Parts, Nov. 28.—While shooting at Acheres, Baron the Hill Democrats cut down Mr. Cleveland's vote Hirsch, the well-known Rebrew philanthropist, in this county over one-half from what it was in gered and apprehension is felt by the operators, as And how are the Democrats treated who were thus treacherous to Mr. Cleveland? They are retained in the State departments where they work. One of them, Philip Russ, a clerk employed by Michael Delehanty, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, has been expelled by the Democratic General Committee of this city for his action on election day. Mr. Delchanty, as is well known, is the father-in-law of Edward Murphy, The spectacle is thus presented of the father in-law of a prospective Democratic United States Senator retaining in office a Democrat who opposed on election day the election of Grover

who organized the Anti-Snapper movement and held the Syracuse Convention are not dead yet, and I predict that within a year the people will ere two organizations of the Democratic party in this Stete. I should not be at all surprised London, Nov. 25.-The new Duke of Sutherland has if two Democratic State tickets should be before the people next fall. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill have begun this war; let them take the conse-

State Engineer Schenck owed his nomination to Edward Murphy, jr., and really has no political existence independent of the latter. It is underdood that it was with reluctance that he removed Mr. Masterson at Mr. Marphy's demand. But Mr. Schenck could not have a renomination for State Engineer next fall unless he himself obeyed orders, and those orders having come from Mr. Murphy and Secator Hill, he, of course, followed them. Mr. Schenck is refreshingly frank in his letter to Mr. Masterson demanding the latter's resigna-

Mr. Masterson to tion. Below is his letter:

Albany, Nov. 28, 1892. John P. Masterson, esq., Calef Cark State Engineer

Dear Sir: It being my desire to make several chan this department, so as to promote harmony and have a several members of the department more fully in cord with the head of the department or various mat-rs of public inter st, I would respectfully ask that you with the foregoing request, and assuring you that there is sound feeling in the matter on my part, I am, yours

M. SCHENCK, State Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Masterson, however, declined to offer his neidentally hinting that the Hill Democrats voted

To Hon. Mertin Schenek, State Engineer and Surveyor.

Lear Sir. Your letter of the 28th inst. in which
you request my resignation as chief clerk in the office
of the State engineer and surveyor, and in which you tate the reason for requesting the same is "to pre-out harmony and have the several members of the de-artment more fully in accord with the head of the deratic ticket at the last election. A resignation by me inder the circumstances would be, in a measure, an ad-

Yours very respectfully, JOHN P. MASTERSON, Chief Clerk-Then the State Engineer sammarily removed Mr. Masterson in this letter: Albany, Nov. 28, 1892.

To John P. Masterson, esq., Chief Clerk,
Dear Sir: I beg to advise you that your services tehlet clerk in this department are no longer required Yours respectfully,

M. SCHENCK, State Engineer and Surveyor, As stated, this is only the beginning of the war, other Cleveland Democrats, of Albany, employed in the State Departments, are to be removed.

ALIEGER BREWEST SCHEME DISCREDITED.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.-The consolidation of the fou mammoth export breweries of the United States-the Anheuser-Burch and W. J. Lemp, of this city aries)-with a capital stock of \$49,000,000 and bond to the amount of \$200,000,000, to supply the world with beer, is the signific enterprise which is being athered, it is alleged by the Rothschilds, of England That it will be ultimately accomplished Adolphu Eusch, president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing pany, states there is reason to believe. It is said but the details of the scheme were negotiated by M. De Pries, of London, representing the Rothschilds.

Milwaukee, Nov. 28.-Anent the rumored consolidation of the "Big Four" brewerles, President Euhlin, of the Schlitz brewery, sold there was nothing to the story whatever, at least as far as the Schlitz brewery is concerned.

Chlengo, Nov. 28.-It is not believed here that any of the big Chicago breweries are involved in the brew ery deal, which, it is said, is being engineered by the ery deal, which, it is said, is being engineered by the Rothschilds, of London. John S. Cooke, president of the Cooke Brewing Company, says: "You can say authoritatively that none of the Chicago brewertes have yet been approached by any new combination of capital. We are in too prosperous a condition now to make it advisable either to self out or to enter any new ring. We have Jast survived a local fight that costs us \$5,000,000, and we are not anxious to enter any combination in opposition to the English syndicate."

## RUMORS ABOUT JAY GOULD'S HEALTH.

A REPORT THAT HE WILL SPEND THE WINTER AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that Jay Gould had ordered his private car to be placed in readiness, and would start immediately for El Paso. Texas, where he would spend the winter. action was said to be made necessary by the state of Mr. Gould's health, which imperatively demanded the At Mr. Gould's office in the Western Union Building no information could be obtained. It was sald that his son, George J. Gould, had gone home early, and that no one else knew anything about Mr.

Russell Sage, when asked as to Mr. Gould's trip, said that he knew nothing about it. He had not seen Mr. Gould for several days, but he understood that he was recovering from his recent billous attack. He did not believe that Mr. Gould would go away just at present, and George J. Gould had told him yesterday orning that his father was much better.

When a Tribune reporter called at George J. Gould's house, Sixty-seventh-st, and Fifth-ave., last night, his inquiries were equally fruitless. Mr. Gould was at home, and it was not known when be would be. Nothing was known as to his father's condition or At the home of Dr. Munn, Jay Gould's physiclan, similar answers were returned to the repe questions. Dr. Munn was not at home, and no one knew anything about Mr. Gould. At the house of Jay Gould, Forty-seventh-st, and Fifth-ave., it was said that Mr. Gould was well, and that nothing was known Notwithstanding these denials and evasions, the re-

Notwithstanding these demais and evasions, the reporter learned from various sources that considerable
anxiety was felt by Mr. Gould's family as to his
health, and that just as soon as he was able to bear
the journey he would start for El Paso. He is suffering from the effects of an neute billous attack on
Wednesday last, and the fact that both George J. Gould
and Dr. Munn stay with him much of the time, even
remaining at the house all night, would seem to indieate that his condition is regarded with more or less
anxiety.

## THE HONEYBROOK MINE FIRE RAGING.

NEIGHBORING MINES IN THE SAME VEIN EX-POSED AND GREAT ALARM FELT.

Hazleton, Penn., Nov. 28.-The fire which was supped to have been extinguished in the Hologies k in-t week, has broken out afresh. It is no mine has been so wrecked that a total collaps s feared that all efforts to extinguish them will prove intile. In this case the adjoining mines are endan-

The vein now burning is one of the richest in the region, and mines which have been more recently opened are in the same basin. Millions of tons of real are thus exposed to the ravages, of the fire, and if the efforts which are now being made to extinguitt prove unsuccessful, this vast field of coal may it prove unsuccessful, the prove unsuccessful, the destroyed. Water is again being pumped into the

## BURGLARS BLOW UP A BANK.

THE BUILDING NEARLY WRECKED, BUT LITTLE BOOTY OBTAINED.

Liberty, Mo., Nov. 28.-Cracksmen early yesterday

statements concerning the robbery, but the rumor that the burglars had secured \$15,000 in cash gained a wide circulation and they finally gave out the facts concerning their loss. The force of the explosion nearly wreshed the building, and two of the walls will have to be torn down and rebuilt.

# THE ELECTRICAL STRIKE ENDED.

BOTH SIDES MADE CONCESSIONS-RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS WANT MORE PAY

After a struggle of nearly three months between | Electrical Union No. 5,468, American Federation of Labor, and the Electrical Contractors' Association, the strike of electric wiremen was settled yesterday, oth sides making concessions. A conference was seld yesterday afternoon at the Building Trades Club. precent representatives from the Board of Walking Delegates, and the Electrical Contractors' Associa-It was agreed that the contractors should emaloy whom they saw fit. A proviso was made to he effect that walking delegates should have the privilege of visiting all buildings where wiremen are employed, and that such competent workmen The wages will remain the same as they have been in force until April 1, 1893.

The telegraph operators employed by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey have asked for an increase in their wages which will swell the monthly pay-roll by at least \$18,000. They have also submitted new rules providing for payment for overtime, and have resignation, and sent the following tart letter, J. H. Othansen, general superintendent of the road J. H. Olhansen, general superintendent of the road, has refused to grant the demand. He referred the communication to President Maxwell, who will meet the men to-day at 11 20 o'clock a. m. Mr. Ramsey, Grant Chief of the Order of Railroad Telegrapher, who is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, will attend the conference. He said last evening that he did not apprehend any trouble, as several railroads had recently granted similar requests. Among them he mentioned the Missouri Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio and Guift, Colocado and Pacific railroads.

# THREE NOTOMOUS TRAIN-ROBBERS CAUGHT.

(Special to the Associated Press.)
Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 28.—News from Piedont, Ala., says that the three notorious Conner Brothers were arrested yesterday about fourteen miles west of there. J. V. Jackson, the well-known express detective, assisted by Burns and Parnes, detectives, of chattanooga, and a posse of citizens, made the capture, but only after a desperate fight in which a woman took part, pouring scalding water over the attacking party, while the men fired Winchesters and six-shooters. The Conner brothers are supposed to be the men who robbed the mail and express cars of the East Tennessee and Georgia train near Pled-mont, October 31. Their arrest has caused great excitement in the neighborhood.

# MISSING AFTER COMMITTING FORGERY.

Wilmington, Ohio, Nov. 28.-A sensation was created ere to-day when it became known that Charles B. Vanneman, a well-to-do farmer, living just east of this ity, and prominently connected in business and social circles, was missing, and that he had left worthless paper and debts behind amounting to \$12,000 or 813,000. The Cliaton County National Bank hold wo notes, one calling for 85,500, signed by him and his father, and another for \$3,000 signed by him and Mary Knox, his mother-in-law. His father and mother-in-law say that the notes are forgeries. Vanneman left here last Thursday. His wife received a etter from him, in which he stated that he was foling to leave, and that he did not know that he yould ever return. He is supposed to be in Canada.

# TEN YEARS FOR A BUNCO THIEF.

Albany, Nov. 28,-George Washington Post, the no rious bance man and a confederate of "Brien, "Red" Austin and other criminals, was to-day entenced to ten years in Clinton Pr'son, having been PRICE THREE CENTS.

IS THE PROFESSOR A HERETIC!

BOTH SIDES HEARD IN THE TRIAL BE FORE THE PRESBYTERY.

PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS FILED BY THE DE FENDANT-AFTER AN ANSWER FROM THE

COMMITTEE A MOTION IS MADE TO STRIKE OUT TWO OF THE CHARGES-DR. BLISS MAKES A STATE-

MENT. The trial of Professor Charles A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, was resumed yesterday afternoon in the Scotch Church. The roll was completed yesterday, and no name can be added to it except by unanimous consent, and every man now enrolled must attend every session of the trial or he cannot vote at the close unless unanimous consent be obtained. There are 216 members of the Presbytery, 162 ministers and 54 elders. Of that number 120 ministers and 36 elders are present; 60 members being absent. Many of the absentees are foreign missionaries, Dr. John Hall, Dr. J. R. Kerr, and Dr. B. Krusi being the principal city pastors who did not respond to their names, It is understood that the health of one or two of these brethrea would not warrant exposure to the in-

clement weather yesterday.

Dr. John C. Bliss, the moderator, opened the meeting with prayer, and after the roll was completed he made a personal statement, expressing his entire confidence in the conscientiousness of the accused professor and his friends, and of the members of the prosecuting committee, and begged the members of the Presbytery to hold their judgment on as even a balance as possible during the trial. Dr. Briggs then filed his preliminary objections in an address that occupied about fifty minutes. Dr. J. J. Lampe, a member of the committee, replied, and Dr. George Alexander offered a resolution to amend the amended charges by striking out two to which Dr. Briggs had made his principal objections. Pending action on this motion a recess was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon, Colonel John J. McCook, another member of the committee, expressing the hope that by that time the committee could decide to withdraw the two charges or prepare an answer that would meet the objections on this point presented

DR. BLISS'S CONFIDENCE IN BOTH PARTIES. The moderator, before calling upon Dr. Briggs to reply to the charges, made the following statement regarding his own position in the case and his feelings toward the parties:

In view of certain expressions of opinion which have come to me from sources both religious and secular. I come to me from sources both religious and secular, I would make a statement bearing on both sides of the case

his immediate friend or friends respecting the interpretation of the law and the methods of procedure in this case. In raising the questions and in making the objections which they have presented here or which they may yet present, and in their complaints carrying these points to Synod they are not to be considered as desiring merely to distruct the progress of this trial on its merits, or to act in any way so as to cause needless hindrance or delay. Instead of this their course is to be viewed in the light of the strong convictions which they hold against some of the methods pursued and certain decisions made in this case, and in the light of their honest desire to conserve great and important principles in the constitution and government of our Church. In this course your moderator thoroughly convinced that they are perioctly conscien-

ous and sincere.

Second-On the other hand, as to the position, purpose and animus of the Prosecuting Committee, your moderator is as thoroughly convinced that they are not in that Ensw that the Democratic voters of New-York State will not submit to the creation of a machine that stamps out any independent Democratic sentiment, and especially sentiment which supports the Democratic President-elect. The Democrats certainly represent a very large pertion of our Church in a most serious and cornest feeling of alarm over the effect of the views set forth by the defendant, and in their

> Now, of this view of both sides of the case, I would have every one in this court and all outside of it fully assured. And further, let me avouch the confidence that every member of this court will endeavor to hold his judgment as close to a perfect balance as possible in hearing this whole case, so that without any previous blashe may reach the decision that shall be most just; and that there will be an effort on the part of all to avoid raising source which may cause unnecessary discussion or raising points which may cause unnecessary discussion of delay in the conduct of our proceedings.

# DR. PRIGGS AS DEFENDANT AND COUNSEL.

Dr. Briggs prefaced his objections with the statement that it was his desire to have the case tried on its incrits as speedily as possible, but he reminded the Presbytery that he appeared both as defendant and counsel, and was responsible for the management of the case in all matters of law as well as in all matters of doctrine. While he might easily waive his rights as defendant, he could not waive his duties as counsel, for he was looking to the future as well as to the present, and no one should be able to say, if he could help it, that he had allowed the is they select shall be required to join the union. prosecution or the Presbytery to take illegal action or to establish dangerous precedents without resistance and protest. "I cannot yield," he said, "to the impatience of friends on the one side, or the crowding of enemies on the other These objections were then presented and side "

amplified: (1.) I object that the charges put in my hands November 9, 1892, were finally disposed of by the dismissal of the case against me on November 4, 1891, and that the Pres-

bytery could not legally cite me a second time to answer to charges which they had dismissed.

(2.) I object to the order and regularity of the proceeding in the Presbytery, in any and every action taken against me since the dismissal of the said charges on No-

(3.) I object to the amended charges, that they do not comply with the law respecting amendment; and that they violate the express directions of the last General Assembly.

(4.) I object to the relevancy of all the proofs from Scripture, Confession and Catechisms.

(5.) I object to their offer of evidence by the wholesale. CHARGES MOST OBJECTIONABLE.

Dr. Briggs said that the committee had presented nine charges in its new complaint, eight of which were new, Waiving objections which he might justly urge against the entire eight, he would make his stand against two of them. On

this point he said:
I have called the attention of the Preshytery to the I have called the attention of the Province of the law of the charge, and are in conflict with the order of the General Assembly, in that they change the nature of the original charge, by introducing several new factimes of the Standards and of the Holy Scripture and also by original characteristics and of the Holy Scripture and also by combining two or three offences in the same charge. It is for you to determine this objection and to take the responsibility for any violation of law. The only thing that I insist upon, in the interest of justice, is that every offence alleged against me shall be acted upon by a sepondence alleged against me shall be acted upon by a sepondence of the control of arate vote. Only in this way can you comply with the law that "a vote on each charge shall be separately taken."
Only by this procedure can you reach a just verdict.

(5). Two charges remain to be considered, namely IV and VII. I object to them on two grounds, (a), these are new charges, which so change the general nature of the original charges that they cannot legally be allowed; and (b) it is not in the interests of justice that such charges as these should be approved by the Presbytery of New-

OBJECTING TO THE SEVENTH CHARGE.

Charge VII is also a new charge, new in the statement of the doctrine imputed to me, and new in the statement of the essential doctrine with which my teachne is alleged to conflict.

ing is alleged to conflict.

That this is an entirely new charge appears not only from the new statements in the charge itself, but also from the evidence adduced. (a) The citations here given from the Inaugural, with the exception of four lines which are also given under Charge VIII, were not given in the original Charge II at all. (b) The proofs from Holy Scripture here given are six in number, only one of which, that relating to Dives and Lagarus, was